
throw a lot of sticks or split palings
 upon the stumps, and burn
 to dry, the thick end of the sticks, and hang
 the ends of the sticks so as not to touch each other.
 In spreading the tobacco take each stick by the butt-
 end, keep it well, to bring the leaves well scum-
 dled, and make the leaves as much as possible
 do not let them burn. The tobacco on the floor of the
 or tobacco turning mouldy, and it will at the same
 of a good colour.
 weather no fire are wanted, but the wind
 need not admit of a free current of air. The
 will require hanging in this manner for three or
 to tell when it is dried enough is to break one
 and, if it breaks off short it is sufficiently dried,
 and will not break in handling.
 ing and Sorting.—You will now commence to strip
 the leaves from the stems, and then as follows:—
 quality, the best three, Nos. 2, and the next,
 quality, the next three separate, because they each
 quality. Take the first three, and twist them
 to a bunch or "hand," by twisting and
 and stick end, commencing with the thin end of the
 and the tobacco stalk and the leaves of the
 the crop first. The tobacco is now got to be
 and, to ensure its keeping good the sooner it
 is in the better, but if it is not to be taken
 keep it in a dry place, at least at a foot
 end do not bulk it thickly, lest it become partly
 and turn mouldy.
 and Crop.—For this break off all the shoots that
 in the stool but the strongest one, and treat this
 as you did the first crop, with the exception that
 the tobacco is to be taken off in the same way
 of it. This crop is of less value than the first
 crop is cut plough up the ground, gather up the
 stems, then, thus insuring the growth with the
 another mode of obtaining a low crop which
 is better than the first, is to grow the crop for
 the seed in the seed, or when the plants are
 intended to stand, and then cut the tobacco
 so soon as large enough. I think that the com-
 mon mode to be extensively adopted, and take
 account of the difficulty of transplanting during
 of summer.

ENSLAVEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
To the Editor of the Herald.
 I have the pleasure to inform you, that the
 of the Legislature of New South Wales, has
 Many sections of the public are of opinion, and
 point upon which unanimity seems to prevail is
 considered a necessity of the State. But how is it
 to be effected? By a permanent salary, or by
 salaries above a certain amount? It appears that
 any such indeterminate rate of reduction must
 be subject to the caprice of the Legislature, and
 salary, claim to be dealt with as ordinary wages,
 permanent officials may be overpaid, others may be
 paid less than the rest, and the result may be
 which shall ignore individual merit and ability,
 and reduce the underpaid, or justify paid in the
 portion that it reduces the overpaid or incapable,
 to be one thing, and to be another, is a ques-
 tion which no necessity of the State can justify.
 former stated in the House the other night that as
 a salary had no effect, and that the property of
 was, was pointed out, and Government pay
 were that their duty was to be performed, and
 said according to their supposed merit. And
 and they be made the object of a special and
 of the law, say to the public, that the public
 is a duty, and a great many more too high a
 But who are capable of examining the correctness
 of the Government? The Government is the
 most part, totally ignorant of the nature and
 official duty, or the responsible heads of depart-
 ments, the Government. No one can since
 of former Administration of public affairs, and
 g to extend from the guardians of the public
 or unjust vote of money, and yet we
 are not to be held responsible for the results of
 estimates of the expenditure substantially the same,
 on the face of a universal cry for reform.
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 of the service discharged, those who have opportunities
 of the service, those who are never met. There
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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES

[illegible]

VICTORIA[illegible]

TASMANIA

[illegible]

THE amount of Customs duties paid to- is as follows :—		SATURDAY EVENING	
Brandy
Rum
Wine
Tobacco and stuff
Tea
Coffee and cheery
Stages unsorted
Ad valorem
Opium
Bonding warehouse duty
Package charge
Total

[illegible]

HOMEBUSH RACES.

The following entries were received at Tattersall's, on Saturday evening last, for the Easter Races, to be run Homebush, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd April—

MAIDEN PLATE.

Mr. Wordsworth's Young Dora, 5 years.
Tait's Warwick, 5 years.
Thompson's Constance, 3 years.
Merry's Locomobile, 4 years.
Lee's Goliath, 3 years.
W. Baldwin's Beatrice, 3 years.
W. Town's Lodi, 5 years.
Chaff's Orphan Prince, 3 years.
Winch's Daily, 5 years.

FREE HANDICAP.

Mr. Tait's

(From the Melbourne Argus, March 8.)

The explosion in Sydney, on the evening of Sunday, the 4th instant, was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable accidents on record. Happily it takes no high rank among disasters, so far as the destruction of life is concerned. On the contrary, considering its extreme suddenness, the terrible character of the shock sustained, the wide area over which it extended, and the havoc caused by the central explosion, it is perfectly marvellous that so little damage was done.

[illegible]

10 Following resolutions are in course of circulation:—
 1 To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.
 2 The humble petition of the undersigned Chinese residents in the Colony of New South Wales.
 Respectfully sheweth,—
 That your petitioners are natives of China or its dependent States, and have come to this colony to follow the industrial pursuits which this vast country affords to all members of the human family.
 That your petitioners as a body have endeavored, as far as is possible, to conform to the laws of the Colony, and the customs of this country, and to live in peace and harmony with all classes.
 That your petitioners, preferring industry and occupation to idleness, have necessarily been compelled to support themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land, but that in doing so they have had the assurance of the aid and assistance of the Government, and have been able to assert that, as regards goodfidelity, honesty, and industry, they always proved a pecuniary benefit, inasmuch as your petitioners are large consumers of the various products of trade and commerce, and that they might even more truthfully assert that, as regards goodfidelity, honesty, and industry, they were generally admitted that numerous localities which were formerly considered as worthless and unprofitable, have been made profitable and valuable, and that they thus giving an impetus to trade, and providing a market for local produce which otherwise would not have existed.
 That your petitioners have reason to believe that when some of their body have been accused of being idle and of livelihood their European masters have as a rule found them trust worthy, sober, and honest.
 That your petitioners are men of large capital, having warehouses, stores, and shops in the city of Sydney, and other places in the colony, store large sums of money

THEY PLAYED AT VICTORIA.—A match was played on the Darling Ground, on Saturday, between a team from the Second Eleven of the Surrey C.C. and eight of the Second Eleven of the Victoria C.C. The following is the score:—			
SURREY.		Second Innings.	
C. Meares, c. Forsyth, b. Walsh	0	b. Parkinson	13
A. Chitto, c. Platt, b. Parkinson	1	b. Carter	10
W. P. F. Carter, c. Platt, b. Parkinson	7	b. Carter	10
G. Lowe, not out	2	b. Parkinson	13
W. Lacy, c. Platt, b. Parkinson	0	b. Mitchell	10
J. Scudliffe, b. Walsh	0	b. Mitchell	10
A. Jenkins, absent		not out	0
Sundries	13	Sundries	10
	24		69
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. Power, c. Cox, b. Chitto	0	b. Lacy	0
Harris, b. Cox	0	b. Lacy	0
Deacon, c. Chitto, b. Chitto	12	b. Lacy	1
W. P. F. Carter, not out	0	b. Lacy	0
J. Walsh, b. b. w.	0	b. Lacy	0
F. P. Carter, c. Pettibridge, b. Chitto	0	not out	4
A. Chitto	0	c. Horden, b. Lacy	0
Monks, b. Chitto	0	b. Lacy	2
Mitchell, c. b. b. Lacy	0	b. Lacy	2
Sundries	3	Sundries	2
	31		9

The Surrey's winning by 53 runs.

A match was played on the Darlington ground on Saturday last, between eleven of the Caxton (Government Printing Office) and eleven of the West End Cricketers. The former were victorious, the latter being decided in the first innings—Caxton 79, West End 39.

A match was played on the Newtown ground on Wednesday, March 7, between the first eleven of the Elwisk Club and Camden College Club, which resulted in favour of the former by 79 runs.—Elwisk Club scored 104, Camden 25.

A match was played at Newtown on Saturday, between eleven from Mr. Keef's establishment, and eleven from Mr. Lanesett's establishment. The match was won by the former, with two runs to spare.

[illegible]

Your petitioners do not desire to obtain indulgence or favour beyond that freely granted by the laws to all others of the colony, and they are not desirous to be placed in the rank of citizens of the British Empire; but desiring to participate in the blessings which this free country extends to all others, and believing that the tax which they are called upon to pay is the broad principle of freedom of trade, injurious to the progress of this country, and oppressive on your petitioners as being class legislation and in no way beneficial to the revenues of the colony, they are desirous to be relieved from the payment of the same.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly ask your honourable House to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to grant to your petitioners such relief as to your honourable House shall seem meet and just.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South

That your petitioners are amongst the number of those who are of opinion that the Act of Parliament (26 Victoria, No. 3), which enforces the payment of £10 by every native, as a fine for depredation, on coming into this colony, is a measure repugnant to the principles of justice, and is in contravention of the commercial principles which obtain amongst all civilised nations, and calculated to lower the moral standard of this community in the eyes of all peoples.

First. Because the said Act of Parliament has been entered into a treaty with the Government of this Colony whereby due interference between the inhabitants of both countries is expressly insisted on and agreed to.

Secondly. Because the Act of Parliament is directed to the purpose of class legislation, inasmuch as the inhabitants

Saturday's *Brisbane Courier* says—The Legislative Assembly Chambers were lighted with gas for the first time last evening, and the experiment was witnessed by a number of the members, whose criticism was invited in order that the arrangements might be made as perfect as possible.

Secondly. Because the Act of Parliament before referred to favours of class legislation, inasmuch as the inhabitants

